

To The Specification:

Please amend paragraph [0011] as follows:

According to the object(s) mentioned above, the present invention provides a driving circuit of a current-driven active matrix organic light emitting diode (AMOLED) pixel. The driving circuit comprises an AMOLED pixel and a pre-charge switch. The AMOLED pixel is connected to a current source, and the current source is used to ~~charge/discharge~~ charge or discharge a capacitor that is connected to a gate of a driving thin film transistor. A gray scale of the AMOLED pixel is determined by a magnitude of a current provided by the current source. The pre-charge switch is connected to the gate of the driving thin film transistor and a driving power source, and is used for controlling the driving power source to pre-charge the capacitor before the current source ~~charges/discharges~~ charges or discharges the capacitor.

Please amend paragraph [0016] as follows:

The present invention further provides a method for driving a current-driven active matrix organic light emitting diode (AMOLED) pixel, wherein an AMOLED pixel is connected to a current source and a driving power source for ~~charging/discharging~~ charging or discharging a capacitor connected to a gate of a driving thin film transistor of the AMOLED pixel. The method comprises steps of: pre-charging the capacitor by using the driving power source; adjusting a gray-scale charging voltage of the capacitor by using the current source; and stopping ~~charging/discharging~~ charging or discharging the

capacitor through the current source to control the AMOLED pixel to enter an illumination stage.

Please amend paragraph [0018] as follows:

As described above, according to the method and the driving circuit for driving the current-driven active matrix organic light emitting diode (AMOLED) pixel, the driving power source is used to pre-charge the capacitor before the current source ~~charges/discharges~~ charges or discharges the capacitor, so as to solve an insufficient brightness problem of displaying a low gray, which is caused by delay effects due to existence of parasitic capacitors, resistors, etc.

Please amend paragraph [0029] as follows:

The operation of the driving circuit of the first embodiment is described as follows. The pre-charge switch 270 is first turned on, so that the driving power source V_t pre-charges the capacitor 260 to a pre-charge voltage level before the current source is able to ~~charge/discharge~~ charge or discharge the capacitor 260. Preferably, the pre-charge voltage level is close to a level of the threshold voltage of the driving thin film transistor 250. In this way, when the current source ~~charges/discharges~~ charges or discharges the capacitor 260, a voltage across the capacitor 260 can be fast stabilized to a driving voltage level corresponding to a gray-scale current of the current source. If the number of wires and power sources of the driving circuit are required to be reduced, a positive power source V_{dd} of the driving circuit can be used as the driving power source V_t to pre-charge the capacitor 260 to the pre-charge voltage level.

Please amend paragraph [0034] as follows:

The operation of the driving circuit of the second embodiment is described as follows. The pre-charge switch 670 is first turned on, so that the driving power source V_t is able to pre-charge the capacitor 660 to a pre-charge voltage level before the current source ~~charges/discharges~~ charges or discharges the capacitor 660. Preferably, the pre-charge voltage level is close to a level of the threshold voltage of the driving thin film transistor 650. In this way, when the current source ~~charges/discharges~~ charges or discharges the capacitor 660, a voltage across the capacitor 660 can be fast stabilized to a driving voltage level corresponding to a gray-scale current of the current source. If the number of wires and power sources of the driving circuit are required to be reduced, the negative power source V_{ss} of the driving circuit can be used as the driving power source V_t to pre-charge the capacitor 660 to the pre-charge voltage level.

Please amend paragraph [0039] as follows:

As described above, a driving method of a current-driven AMOLED can be concluded. An AMOLED pixel is connected to a current source and a driving power source for charging ~~and/or~~ discharging a capacitor connected to a gate of a driving thin film transistor of the AMOLED pixel. The driving method comprises steps of: pre-charging the capacitor by using the driving power source; adjusting a gray-scale charging voltage of the capacitor by using the current source; and stopping ~~charging/discharging~~ charging or discharging the capacitor through the current source to control the AMOLED pixel to enter an illumination stage.